

THE OLDEST CONDUCTOR

Stricken With Paralysis While On Duty.

THE CHANCE FOR RECOVERY.

The Bullet Which Causes the Trouble May Be Found by Means of the Roentgen Ray—A Physician Meets the Patient at Massillon.

Simon Halsinger, aged 60 years, the oldest conductor on the Ft. Wayne road, was stricken with paralysis last night at Wooster. Physicians have made a careful diagnosis of his condition and state that the paralytic state was produced by wounds received in the late war.

Halsinger has carried three bullets in his body since the battle of Fredericksburg, and it is thought that one of these has found temporary lodgment against the left side of the spine, causing partial paralysis of the right side. The case is a peculiar one, and although Halsinger is now helpless at his home at Freedom it is thought that by means of a Roentgen ray the exact locality of the bullet causing the trouble can be found. This can be removed by means of a surgical operation.

The victim of the stroke has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania company since the close of the rebellion. He was first a brakeman and then given the position of conductor on one of the through trains. On numerous occasions he has been seized with similar attacks, but only portions of his body would be affected.

After a time the rigidity of the muscles would be overcome and the feeling in the affected portions restored. These peculiar paralytic manifestations caused considerable interest among local physicians who have for years advised an operation.

Last night Halsinger was assisting in loading baggage on No. 20 to Wooster, when his brakeman saw him stagger and fall to the platform. He was carried into the coach and a physician telegraphed to meet the train at Massillon. He confirmed the fear that Halsinger had been stricken with paralysis and advised his immediate removal to his home at Freedom. The entire right side is paralyzed. It is believed that by the use of the X rays the bullet can be found and the seat of the trouble removed. During the 33 years of his employment he has had no less than five attacks of paralytic manifestations, but after a few hours he recovered the use of the afflicted parts. The continued state of paralysis at present has led the attending physician to believe that it will be permanent unless an operation is performed and the bullet removed.

SENATOR HANNA WILL HELP. Iron Clad Contracts Arouse His Indignation.

PITTSBURG, April 15.—M. D. Rutherford, national president, and J. M. Pearce, national secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, arrived in Pittsburgh last night from Washington, where they went to interview Senator Mark A. Hanna and solicit his influence regarding the establishment of better conditions for the miners of the Pittsburgh district and Ohio. President Rutherford said last night the interview with Senator Hanna was highly satisfactory. He said he would lend them all the aid his influence would give them, and volunteered to give special attention to the matter.

The miners' officials quoted Senator Hanna as saying no American employer can hope for prosperity until such time as American workmen feel the benefit of prosperity in steady work and living wages, as upon this is based all real prosperity for all the people. Regarding the reports which have been circulated as to the conditions existing at the various mines in which he is alleged to have an interest, his name has been confused with that of a relative, D. R. Hanna.

When mention was made of the iron-clad contracts at some of the mines in the Pittsburgh district, President Rutherford said Senator Hanna grew indignant that such impositions should be practiced. He is quoted as saying such contracts are a violation of individual rights, if not of the strict letter of law, and should not be tolerated.

A CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Thomas Mellon was accused of having broken into Mr. Suttle's Cellar.

Thomas Mellon was placed under a bond of \$500, Friday morning, for his appearance before Mayor Schott, next Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, on a charge of burglary. Policeman Ertle arrested Mellon at 2 o'clock Friday morning. The affidavit alleges that Mellon broke into W. B. Suttle's West Main street cellar and stole some cabbage.

He kept it quiet.

Mayor Schott felt that it was to his interest to suppress the fact that Edwin Mansus was arrested the other day and fined \$1 and costs for fast driving, and consequently this paper is a little late in giving it to the public.

Friday Market Story.

Good cooking apples will bring a very good price in the local markets. A commission merchant shipped in twenty-five bushels, last evening, and had sold them almost before he could unload them. He received 65 cents a bushel.

Constipation is a deadly enemy to health. Burdock Blood Bitters is a deadly enemy to constipation.

J. B. MICHENER'S DEATH.

He Would Have Been Released in July Had He Lived.

CANAL FULTON, April 15. The sad intelligence reached here yesterday morning of the death of J. B. Michener at the Ohio penitentiary. No particulars accompanied the news of his death, nor did his friends have any intimation that he had been sick. His brother, J. W. Michener, and Undertaker Daily left here last evening for Columbus to take charge of the remains, which will be brought here. The interment will probably take place Saturday. Mr. Michener's term at the penitentiary would expire next July, and the news of his death, when he was so soon expected home, is a sad blow to his aged mother and his friends in general.

ANOTHER CONTRACT LET

Myers & Co. Secure a Good State Hospital Job.

THE TRUSTEES ARE IN TOWN.

Work on the Buildings Under Consideration—The Walls are to be Belted When the Brick of Two Different Makes Meet Each Other.

Sealed proposals were received until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, for a water tower, cistern, pumps and piping necessary to provide a water supply and fire protection for the Massillon state hospital. The bids were opened at Columbus. Eleven bids were received, including two total bids. J. W. Myers & Co. got the contract at \$18,629.85.

The entire board of trustees of the Massillon hospital for insane met in the city today. The board is comprised of Dr. A. B. Richardson, of Columbus; Samuel J. McMahon, of Cambridge; B. F. Perry, of Jefferson; Dr. E. B. Carpenter, of Cleveland, and George D. Copeland, of Marion.

The meeting was called for the purpose of inspecting the work in progress and to settle several matters pertaining to material, before the contractors begin operations generally.

Architect Packard, of Columbus, was also present. Construction work on the hospital building is now under way, and the board has decided that the walls should be belted where the brick furnished by Warthorst & Co., of Massillon, join the first used, which were bought at Roseville. The Roseville brick did not prove entirely satisfactory, and a few were used. The contractors can now proceed without interruption.

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY.

Error Charged in a Land Deal—Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, April 16. John B. Monnier recently purchased of Nicholas Lamille a tract of land represented to contain five acres for \$1,785. Monnier began suit against Lamille yesterday to recover \$314.19, claiming that the tract was surveyed and found to contain but 1.12 acres.

Jacob Grossman has sued Jacob and Elizabeth Motz to recover payment on promissory notes aggregating \$2,249. The notes are secured by mortgage. Mr. Grossman has also sued Jacob Motz to recover \$500 on a judgment recently obtained.

Sale of real estate has been confirmed in the assignment of John L. Spangler, of Canton. Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the assignment of Jackson Wolf, of Paris township. The will of Emilie Mirus, of Lake township, has been filed for probate. A final account has been filed by the guardian of Howard A. B. Morrow, of Canton. A. G. Siebold has been appointed guardian of Jacob Siebold, of Plain township. In the estate of Eugene Kuntze, of Lexington township, the administrator has been authorized to settle the claim against the Pennsylvania Company for wrongful death. Final accounts have been filed by the guardian of Mary Bechel, of Canton, and the administrator of the estate of Henry Meiser, of Osnaburg township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Maurice A. Moyer and Zella Kester, of Alliance; Edson W. Wolf and Elta Henney, of Cairo, and William Klass and Mabel Anderson, of Canton.

POPULISTS TO STIR THEMSELVES.

They Hope to Get a Fresh Start in the County.

The Populists of Stark county, so the Canton Record declares, have commenced an action for divorce from the Democratic party. The allegations set up are that they were enticed to join issues with the Democrats on the free silver fallacy last fall with the understanding that they were to be recognized when the offices were to be filled. They further allege that the recent conduct of the Democrats toward them is a breach of the marital vows made upon the altar of free silver and is an evidence that future recognition cannot be expected.

This petition for divorce was drawn up at a caucus of the Populists held Thursday night in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall. There were about fifty present and after a full and complete argument of their treatment at the hands of the Democrats, it was decided to go back to their old love and Coxey ideas.

A committee of three was appointed to draft a letter to be sent out to each Populist in the county, asking them to meet in mass convention for the purpose of nominating a county ticket.

Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has cured hundreds of cases of deafness that were supposed to be incurable. It never fails to cure earache.

PENSION BOARD PLACES

Massillon Members Protected by Civil Service Rules.

COMMISSIONER EVANS'S DISCOVERY

He Finds That Where the Fees Earned Amount to Less than \$900 Per Annum for the Entire Board, Members May be Removed.

The board of pension examiners of Massillon, as at present constituted, consists of Dr. Hiram Dissinger, of Canal Fulton, and Dr. F. B. Williamson, of Massillon, Democrats, and Dr. A. P. L. Pease, of Massillon, Republican. Until last year the places on this board have always been distributed by the party in power. To the great disgust, however, of the Republican patriots, one of the last acts of the Cleveland administration was to issue an executive order putting these boards under civil service rule. Up to that time Dr. A. B. Campbel, of Canal Fulton, had been slated for one of the places. Dr. Pease was to hold over, and Dr. H. B. Garrigues, of this city, was an active candidate for the third place.

Commissioner Evans has discovered that the civil service regulations applied only to such boards as had drawn in fees during the past year an aggregate of more than \$900, or \$300 for each member. The boards whose members had drawn less than \$900 each during the last fiscal year are not included in the civil service regulations, and the members are, therefore, under the protection of the classified service. The pension business has fallen off so heavily during the past four years of Democratic administration that a great majority of the boards of examiners have not received in fees enough money to entitle them to the protection of the civil service. It appears that the fees drawn by the members of the Massillon board exceed \$900 per annum and the members are, therefore, protected unless removed for cause.

It is said that the charges were preferred by Dr. J. F. Gardner are now being investigated.

In reference to this matter Dr. Gardner said this morning: "What action the department will take I do not know. I preferred charges against Drs. Williamson and Dissinger a long time ago. Dr. Pease was not involved, as the irregularities occurred before his appointment. No steps were taken and shortly after Major McKinley's inauguration I wrote to the department urging investigation. The matter ought to be taken up and settled."

THE AMATEUR MINSTRELS.

All Arrangements for the Big Show Complete—The Programme.

The necessary arrangements have been completed for the two performances to be given by the amateur minstrels on Wednesday and Thursday nights of next week, and the cast of characters and programme are given below. The programme is an excellent one, and the performance will eclipse any of the efforts of previous years.

OVERTURE.

BONES. Tambos. E. R. Albrecht, Jerome F. Shepley, Walter C. Lain, W. R. Coleman, Lucian Proctor, Leo A. Willenburg, John E. McLain, Fred Justus.

INTERLOCUTOR.

Jesse Penberthy.

Somebody Loves Me..... Leo Stucker

All Coons Look Alike to Me..... W. R. Coleman

As I Have Chosen You..... Frank Stifter

And the Clover and the Corn..... Tom Brown

The Bully..... Ed R. Albrecht

Sweet Little Rose Bud..... Wm. Reed

Shout Bredders, Sisters Sing..... Wm. Reed

I Am King..... Jerome F. Shepley

I Am the Man in the Moon is a Coon..... Jesse Penberthy

The Man in the Moon is a Coon..... Lucian Proctor

Finale..... Lucian Proctor

Orolo.

B. under David Von Kanel will discuss the popular subject of the day—Woman's Rights.

Charles Myers, the human snake.

Imperial Quartette.

Geo. H. Shaw, Harry Hemmingway,

Oswald Paul, Wilford Gove,

In their original creation, "Johnson's at Home."

Beck and Burke, in their song and dance, "My Kentucky Babe."

The Mandolin Club.

Composed of thirty-five pieces and the following clubs:

Orpheus, Ideal, Tuxedo, Imperial, Mozart.

Ed. Lord, Director.

The old favorite, Lucian Proctor, Song and dance artist.

To conclude with a one act after part entitled, "The Last Rehearsal of the Darktown Dramatic Club."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Will Hiramail Mang..... Jesse Penberthy

Wild Cat..... W. R. Coleman

Jeff Davis Blue..... Charles Kraft

Trained Elephant..... Ed. R. Albrecht

Shimmy Small (his trainer)..... Jerome F. Shepley

Moses Short..... Ray Market

Smoky White..... Lucian Proctor

Miss Lillian Snow..... Walter Metcalf

John Johnson..... Willard Gove

Rastus Johnson..... Geo. Shaw

George Washington Bally..... Oswald Paul

Mrs. Bridget Johnson, Harry Hemmingway

Dancers, singers, etc., by balance of company.

PRENDERGAST HELD ON BAIL.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—[By Associated Press.] Justice Winkler today rendered a decision in the case of Health Officer Prendergast, charged with attempt to buy blackmail from the Frazer Tablet Company, holding him on bond of a thousand dollars, to answer to the grand jury.

VIKING ATTEMPTS TO KILL.

Grand street parade Wednesday, April 21, at 3 p. m. Tickets now on sale at Bahney's.

Easiest way to kill a chicken is to

break the egg before it is hatched. Same is true of consumption. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is a positive cure for coughs and colds. Nothing will cure consumption. Does it pay to neglect the cold?

Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has cured

hundreds of cases of deafness that were

supposed to be incurable. It never fails

to cure earache.

A WOMAN'S TROUBLE.

Lured Here from Marion by a Deceptive Advertisement.

The Elk restaurant located in West Main street has been abandoned by its present owner, who has returned to Marion. On Thursday of last week Mrs. Laura Malone took possession of the Elk, having purchased the establishment from Ernest Hall. Mrs. Malone is a widow who resided in Marion, O., and \$100 was every dollar she had in the world after arriving here. Hall advertised his restaurant for sale in a Cincinnati paper, and this led Mrs. Malone to negotiate for its purchase. She claims that Hall wrote very encouragingly about the business, representing that he had from twenty to thirty steady boarders. She came to Massillon and the deal was made.

Mrs. Malone agreed to pay Hall \$350, \$100 in cash, and the balance, except \$50, in meal tickets, in two semi-annual payments. It was not Mrs. Malone's fault that she did not succeed, for she had customers who presented tickets, but cash sales were few and far between.

Then she claims that the number of regular boarders was far less than represented by Hall.

In consequence the poor woman found herself in debt and penniless at the end of a few days, with no apparent way of righting herself. The \$100 she had saved by years of hard work, was gone and almost prostrated with grief she locked the restaurant and turned the key over to the landlord. Just at that time her brother arrived, but was unable as

he was to hold over, and Dr. Pease was an active candidate for the third place.

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They should have the co-operation of every Ohio member of congress.

THE SAM YUPS AND THE SEE YUPS

The recent troubles between the Sam Yups and the See Yups will probably be shortly settled by the new Chinese minister, who, upon his arrival Monday, was received with much pomp and ceremony. These disagreements between the Sam Yups and See Yups reveal some curious complicatio in Chinese society. The Chinese, in their own country, and usually in this, are divided into families or clans, and if one man of a clan offends a man of another clan the entire clan takes up the quarrel. Two clans in San Francisco, euphoniously called the Sam Yups and the See Yups, have been making war upon each other with great bitterness of spirit, and lately the See Yups have become so demonstratively obtrusive that the consul has written to the Emperor, charging ten of them with treason. His celestial majesty unhampered by those considerations for human life and justice which occasionally stay the hands of mighty potentates in the wielding of their power, having heard that ten of the subjects were plotting against his government, instantly ordered them to come home and have their heads chopped off. No man, not even a Chinaman, obeys an order like this with alacrity, and these Chinamen, who are all rich San Francisco merchants, can hardly be blamed for wanting to temporize.

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Under these circumstances, and as a means of bringing about a complete understanding, every candidate for the general assembly ought to see his way clear to announce in advance that if elected he will do his utmost to bring about Senator Hanna's election at the next session of the legislature.

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prove to be cold comfort in time, as the people are arousing and getting madder than ever."

Who are "getting madder than ever"? Not the Populists, certainly, at least not the garrulous old wives who make up the third party in Stark county. Far from it. They are permitted to carry torches and shout, and pay bills in the Democratic procession. What more do they want? Everybody knows they are not in earnest. The moment they begin to smell responsibility they run to the rear as they did last year. The Populist party of Stark county is dead, dead as a last year's mackerel. The present effort to arouse the party will probably prove a dash in the pan.

THE DUTY ON COAL.

There is considerable fear among coal operators and miners that the tariff bill will provide for a straight duty of 75 cents per ton on coal without including a reciprocity clause. Mr. James W. Ellsworth, of Pittsburg, has presented the subject to Congressman Hopkins in this succinct manner:

"In accordance with your request as to information relative to the question of an advance in the tariff on coal, the fear of the operators in the Ohio and Pennsylvania fields is, should the tariff be advanced without a provision for reciprocity, that the Canadian government will make a like advance and result in Nova Scotia so cheapening the price of their product delivered at Canadian ports as to largely curtail the volume of tonnage now furnished that market by the operators and mine owners of the country. The report of the Canadian government for the year ending June 30, 1896, shows 296,271 tons of bituminous coal from Nova Scotia, valued at \$639,924, as having been exported to the United States."

The average cost of the transportation alone of this coal from Nova Scotia is \$1.05 per ton. With modern appliances, that is, the shipments made in barges or tugs, it would not only reduce the cost of transportation to an average of not exceeding 35 cents per ton, but enable them to make deliveries not only at Montreal, which has been the only market for Nova Scotia coal in Canada, but also Brockville and Toronto, thereby supplying a market that is large in volume and at present enjoyed by the operators of our Ohio and Pennsylvania fields."

"It is in the same report I learn that the United States exported into Canada during the year ending June 30, 1896, for consumption, 1,481,508 tons of bituminous coal valued at \$3,200,205, and 1,570,011 tons valued at \$5,656,572, of anthracite coal."

"The Canadian government duty on the bituminous coal was 60 cents per ton; the anthracite they admitted free, and the representatives of that government now intimate that if the reciprocal clause is included in the proposed tariff bill of this country they will meet the question in the same spirit; and on the other hand if our duty is fixed at a rate of 75 cents per ton, I have every reason to believe the Canadian government will increase their tariff to the same rate on the bituminous and also charge a little upon the anthracite coal."

I protest quite sure that there is not more than one man in Massillon who does not recognize the fact that each member of the board of health is easily the peer of the present mayor in integrity, intelligence and in devotion to the best interests of the people.

Respectfully,

THE PRESENT HEALTH OFFICER.

THE "PRESENT MAYOR" REPLIES.

To the Editor of **THE INDEPENDENT**:

Permit me, through the columns of

your valuable paper, to make a brief and final reply to "The Present Health Officer's" article in your issue of the 15th inst.

The wrath awakened in the h. o. by the bad English used from the throne is possibly due to his color, it being generally admitted that people of that color are easily excited; hence I will forgive him for that constitutional weakness.

To invite an intelligent and unbiased man or committee for comparison, etc., would be a failure from the start, as the learned doctor would never permit that intelligence and opposition to his views would be a possibility.

My answer can be narrowed down by referring to two incidents that occurred some years ago, and I think the citation thereof will give a full illustration of how it is, and how it should be."

1. During the late civil war a certain general with his army won a decisive battle over the Southern enemy. A report was made to headquarters by an officer superior in rank but jealous in his heart. The report read something like this: "General N. N. gained a great victory over the rebels, but whenever he makes a written report I am almost ashamed of his grammar." The reply from headquarters was thusly: "D—n your grammar, lick the rebels." We know that even our good and much lamented President Lincoln didn't always use the finest grammar.

2. Some twenty years ago, when Karl Schurz made his first or maiden speech in the hall of congress at Washington, which speech was admired by all "intelligent and unbiased" citizens, there was a certain senator who did not join in the applause at the close of said speech, when another senator walked up to him, saying "Well, what do you think of the speech?" "The speech was all right, but he is a d—d Dutchman, and therefore I don't like him," was the reply of the senator.

The foregoing will be a sufficient reply to the learned h. o., and my stand taken against any unnecessary expenditures will not be shaken in the least. Besides that, I have the satisfaction of knowing that my address from the throne was understood by our "common" taxpayers, judging by the hearty congratulations I received since using that bad English.

TOBIAS SCHOTT, Mayor.

A MUNICIPAL HOLIDAY

To the Editor of **THE INDEPENDENT**:

The plan proposed in last night's **INDEPENDENT** of setting a day aside for cleaning up the city is a good one. Why not make it the first of May? Let our mayor issue a proclamation, requesting a complete suspension of business on that day. Let everybody devote the time to cleaning up his premises and the abutting street. The idea is splendid. Now for action. The council, board of health and societies of all descriptions might adopt resolutions and urge observance of such a holiday. In twenty-four hours Massillon could be made so clean that the stranger might regard it as a place where "every prospect pleases and only man is vile." Now then, Mr. Mayor, will you lead and let us follow?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE VOICE OF APPROVAL.

To the Editor of **THE INDEPENDENT**:

Your article in last night's issue in regard to the Kansas City experiment of setting apart one day for cleaning up property and the streets, strikes me as being worthy of the consideration of our citizens, and a thorough trial would no doubt prove beneficial to all concerned, for, as you say, our streets are certainly in a deplorable condition at present, due, no doubt, to the inadequate funds available for the use of the street commissioner.

FOURTH WARD.

LUCK IN OLD SHOES.

The Chinese value a pair of old boots which have been worn by an upright magistrate, and the custom of wishing a friend a "happy foot" is still observed all through Europe. The casual putting on the left shoe on the right foot, putting it on uneven or crosswise, bursting the latch or tie, lacing it wrong and losing a button are all bad signs. A Yorkshire man will spit in his right shoe before putting it on, when going out on important business to bring luck, and many an English girl has been known to hang her boots outside of the window on St. Valentine's night for love luck.

Professor Black tells us of a singular superstition existing in England, which insists that if the youngest daughter of a family marries first her sisters must dance at the wedding without shoes, so as to insure husbands for themselves.

Old shoe throwing is done for many purposes. In Ireland the election of a person to almost any office is concluded by throwing an old shoe over his head. The gypsies say:

He who wears an old shoe,

Will be every where he goes.

In the isle of Man an old shoe is always thrown after the bride, as well as the groom, when leaving their homes, and in the south the oldest person on the plantation, white or black, always throws a shoe after any one starting on a long journey. It is said that Mme. Patti and other women of high standing on the stage preserve most carefully the shoes they wore at their debut, which they consider lucky to wear on the first nights of engagements forever after.—*Newark Standard*.

MEXICO NOT TO RETALIATE.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 16.—The report published in the United States that the Mexican government intends in case of the passage of the Dingley tariff bill, instituting retaliatory measures, is authoritatively denounced by **The Mexican Herald**.

A Wife Murderer Convicted.

GEORGETOWN, Del., April 16.—James M. Gordy has been convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of his wife, formerly Mrs. Mary Estelle of New York, by throwing her into the Broadkill river, at Milton, Del., on March 11.

THE PRESENT HEALTH OFFICER.

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"Nothing. On the contrary loss—great loss, by reason of confusion, discouragement and disorganization. However, the gleeful rubbing of palms by the enemies of reform over what will prove only a temporary set-back, will

prove to be cold comfort in time, as the people are arousing and getting madder than ever."

Who are "getting madder than ever"? Not the Populists, certainly, at least not the garrulous old wives who make up the third party in Stark county. Far from it. They are permitted to carry torches and shout, and pay bills in the Democratic procession. What more do they want? Everybody knows they are not in earnest. The moment they begin to smell responsibility they run to the rear as they did last year. The Populist party of Stark county is dead, dead as a last year's mackerel. The present effort to arouse the party will probably prove a dash in the pan.

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Who are "getting madder than ever"? Not the Populists, certainly, at least not the garrulous old wives who make up the third party in Stark county. Far from it. They are permitted to carry torches and shout, and pay bills in the Democratic procession. What more do they want? Everybody knows they are not in earnest. The moment they begin to smell responsibility they run to the rear as they did last year. The Populist party of Stark county is dead, dead as a last year's mackerel. The present effort to arouse the party will probably prove a dash in the pan.

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OHIO'S GRETNAGREEN.

The Little Town of Aberdeen a Matrimonial Mecca.

REFUGE FOR RUNAWAY COUPLES.

Two Old Squires Who United All Comers Without Legal Form or Authority—Now Many of Their Victims Wonder if They Are Really Married.

Opinions recently expressed by two eminent jurists regarding the legality of marriage contracted in Ohio by nonresidents of the state bring up a question which involves the interests of tens of thousands of families all over the United States. The situation is a peculiar one and is the result of the extraordinary laxity with which the marriage laws have been observed in

COMBINED ON WOOL.

Western Senators Will Demand a Change.

OPPOSED TO DINGLEY SCHEDULE.

They Declare Many Loopholes For Evasion and Fraud Exist in the Present Bill and Must Be Closed—Some of Their Amendments.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Western senators, after several conferences, have reached an agreement to stand together for important changes in the wool schedule of the Dingley bill. The senators most prominently identified with the movement are Messrs. Mantle, Carter, Shoup, Warren and Burrows. They have not only agreed upon a line of amendments, but have decided to insist on their inclusion in the bill. The meetings held have also been attended by many prominent woolgrowers.

The proposed amendments are directed mainly to closing the many loopholes for evasion and fraud which woollen manufacturers and woolgrowers also found in the McKinley law. An amendment was agreed upon providing that an additional duty of 4 cents per pound shall be levied upon skirted wools, as imported in 1890 and prior to that time. The principal change, however, to be proposed is upon wool and camel's hair of the third class. The Dingley bill proposes an additional duty of 32 and 30 per cent respectively upon wool of this class valued under and over 13 cents per pound. It is proposed now to strike out the Dingley bill clause relating to third-class wools and to insert instead the following:

"On wools of the third-class, and camel's hair of the third-class the value of which shall be 8 cents or less per pound in the general markets of the United States, the duty shall be 5 cents per pound, and on all wools and hair of this class, the value whereof shall exceed 8 cents per pound in the general markets of the United States, there shall be an additional duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound for each increase of 1 cent per pound in the value thereof."

It is claimed for this latter amendment, which is the most important of all the amendments proposed, that it will largely prevent the frauds which, it is alleged, were perpetrated under the ad valorem duties of the McKinley law, by reason of which, it is asserted, hundreds of millions of pounds of wool used in the manufacture of clothing which properly belonged to the importers were imported at third-class rates on the representation that they were to be used in the manufacture of carpets.

The clause in the proposed amendment relating to third-class wools designating the general markets of the United States as fixing the value of imported wools is regarded as very important, as it this amendment is admitted it will practically destroy the opportunity for undervaluations, which now exist through the practice of fixing the prices of these imported wools in foreign countries.

Other precautions will also be urged to this end, such as defining the meaning of classifications so as to prevent restrictions such as have heretofore been used. For instance, the words Angora, Adriatico, Bagdad, etc., will be defined as indicating a class of wool regardless of the special district in which grown.

Senator Mantle, who introduced the memorial of the National Woolgrowers' association in the senate, says that the amendments do not nearly cover the demands made by the association, but, in his opinion, will be a vast improvement upon the bill as it passed the house of representatives. It will remain with the western senators, he says, to say whether or not the proposed amendments shall become a part of the new tariff law, or whether the demands of wool manufacturers, as applied to wool, shall outweigh those of the woolgrowers themselves.

TO INVESTIGATE SEAL LIFE.

The President Will Appoint Another Expert Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The president has decided to appoint another expert commission to act in conjunction with one already selected by Great Britain to visit Bering sea this summer and continue the study of the conditions surrounding seal life.

The British government has named the same commissioners it employed in this capacity last year, namely, Prof. Thompson and Gerald B. Hamilton. Our commissioners were Prof. Jordan of Stanford university and Profs. Stegner and Lucas. Whether these same experts will be reappointed will be determined in the course of a few days. It is said that the results of last year's work of the experts was an agreement upon some points, but not upon all.

Among the un-solved questions is the determination of the best means of preserving seal life, conceding that it is in danger of its destruction, upon which point at least the experts seemed to agree. It is the purpose of the state department to endeavor to secure the consent of the British government to the adoption of a modus vivendi suspending all sealing on land and sea, while experts are at work during the approaching season, negotiations in this direction are now in progress.

Visitors at West Point.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The president has appointed the board of visitors to the United States military academy as follows: George F. Evans, Portland, Me.; Colonel James E. Fleming, Newark, N. J.; Mr. L. W. Hall, Harrisburg; M. W. H. Upson, Akron, O.; Colonel A. A. Walker, New York; Mr. William G. Punnett, Adams, Mass.; W. R. Smedburgh, San Francisco.

Spain to Withdraw Troops.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—According to information received from trustworthy sources here the withdrawal of at least a part of the great army that Spain has maintained for several years in the island of Cuba will begin when the rainy season sets in within a few days.

Safe Cracked In Kansas.

ELDORADO, Kan., April 17.—Crackmen blew open a safe at Latham and secured a large amount of money.

FRANCE AND THE TARIFF.

The Government Makes Implied Threats Regarding the Bill.

PARIS, April 17.—The Dingley tariff bill has aroused considerable antagonism in French mercantile circles, where it is pointed out that the measure may lead to a policy disastrous in its effects on certain French industries.

Some representations of this nature having already been made to members of the French government, your correspondent sent to M. Hamotaux the French foreign minister, a number of questions bearing on the tariff situation and the relations of the two republics. The French foreign office returned the following written reply:

"The federal government at Washington will succeed without any doubt in drawing closer the bonds which unite France and the United States by abstaining from overtaxing imported French goods such as sparkling and still wines, brandies, silks, woolens, gloves, works of art, etc. To shut out of the United States by quasi prohibitive tariffs the products of French industry and art will evidently have a contrary effect."

"It is to be hoped this will not eventually be done. At the present time there are no differences between the two great republies. They are bound together by too many memories and traditions for a veritable spirit of hostility to grow between them. The solution of small current questions which give rise to negotiations between the two countries, is, however, sometimes rendered difficult by the antagonistic spirit of the American state government."

The reply then complains of the action of two American consuls in publicly attacking the purity of French wines.

The question whether France would retaliate in case the tariff on French goods should be very much raised was evaded.

In reply to a question of arbitration, it was stated that France would prefer to await the final action of the senate in the pending arbitration treaty with the United States by quasi prohibitive tariffs the product of French industry and art will evidently have a contrary effect.

The co-operation which France could give the United States in the assembling of a monetary conference would naturally depend upon the state of the relations between the two countries. As regards bimetallism itself, opinion in France seems uncertain and very much divided."

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Republicans Decide to Accept the Democratic Proprietary.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Republican committee on committees of the senate has agreed unanimously to accept, so far as it is empowered to do so, the proposition made by the Democrats for the organization of the senate committee.

Accordingly a caucus will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The proposition provides that the Republican shall fill all the committee places which were filled by Republican senators during the last congress, including the chairmanships vacated by Republicans and that they shall be given one additional place on the appropriations committee vacated by a Democrat, and that the membership of the committee of postoffices and postroads shall be increased from nine to ten in order to give the Democrats an additional place on that committee.

DAY GOING TO CUBA.

The Judge Left Canton This Afternoon For Washington.

CANTON, O., April 17.—Judge W. R. Day left Canton this afternoon for Washington. He received a telegram calling him there. He will go to Cuba a week or two later. The time has not yet been fixed.

JUDGE DAY to Leave May 1.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Judge William R. Day of Canton, O., who is to go to Cuba on a special mission in connection with the Ruiz case, is expected here today. After an examination of the precedents and papers at the state department bearing on the case he will leave for Havana about May 1.

A LAKE STEAMER MISSING.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., April 17.—The steamer Frank Woods from Milwaukee is overdue more than 12 hours and no information has been obtained as to her whereabouts.

PITH OF THE NEWS

Ex-President Spalding of the insolvent Globe Savings bank, in Chicago, has made a voluntary assignment to the University of Illinois trustees.

The Turkish cabinet council has advised the sultan to declare war against Greece, or at least authorize the Turkish commander-in-chief in Macedonia to cross the frontier if the Greeks again invade Turkish territory.

General Rivera is ill with a fever in the Cuban fortresses at Havana. His wife has been permitted by the Spanish authorities to communicate with him.

The Cretan insurgents fired upon Austrian torpedo-boats, which were engaged in pursuing Greek blockade runners.

Justice of the Peace Ford of New Brunswick, N. J., died of a broken heart. He had been indicted on the charge of having embezzled an insane woman's funds and the disgrace brought on his death.

It will require an official canvass to determine whether J. J. Burkhardt, Republican, was elected to Newark's (N. J.) board of works, or C. H. Herr, Democrat.

Governor Rogers of Washington has vetoed a bill which proposed to modify plans for a million dollar state capitol so that the cost should be only \$500,000.

Governor Rogers believes that such a building would be a disgrace.

Major L. V. Williams of Oakdale, Wash., has resigned his office rather than sign an ordinance condemning a man to jail for neglecting to license his dog.

Major Quincy of Boston, called to testify for rejecting the lowest bid on a city job and giving it to a contractor employing union labor, replied that the best of the skilled workmen were within the best work usually employ them.

KILLED AT HIS POST.

Bank Cashier Died Fighting to Save the Cash.

BRUTALLY MURDERED BY ROBBERS

The Thieves Thought to Have Secured About \$6,000 in Cash—Did Not Take Papers Worth \$150,000—Occurred in New Hampshire.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., April 17.—While resisting the entry of two desperate and determined robbers, and during a heroic but futile struggle to protect \$150,000 or more in money and securities in the compartments of the open vault of the Great Falls National bank of Somersworth, Cashier Joseph A. Stickney was struck down and brutally murdered near the desk which he had occupied for years. After killing Stickney the murderers ransacked the vault and fled with all the cash it contained with the exception of a \$5 gold piece.

As near as can be estimated about \$6,000 was taken, but it is possible that the loss will considerably exceed this sum, as no one but the dead cashier knew the exact amount that was in the institution at the time. The robbers, after knocking Stickney down with a black axe, cut his throat. The most remarkable feature of the robbery is the fact that \$100,000 in bonds of the United States, which were kept in one of the drawers of the big vault and which the robbers evidently examined hastily, were not taken. Neither was any of the negotiable paper and securities of the bank, in fact nothing is missing except the cash.

No one was aware that there was anything wrong at the bank until nearly 2 o'clock in the afternoon, or an hour after the murderous work was done. The perpetrators had ample time to escape, and this evening scores of deputy sheriffs, marshals, police and citizens are scouring this section of the state and the adjoining state of Maine, which from this city is just across the Salmon Falls river. The men made their visit to the bank at the busiest time of the day in the locality where the bank is situated, and so completely and thoroughly did they accomplish the robbery that only an uncertain clue and a very meager description of them was obtainable.

The bank was besieged by hundreds when the news of the terrible affair became known, and large numbers of people came here from surrounding cities. Had the robbers been apprehended soon after the murder and robbery became public it would have been found difficult to prevent a double lynching in the Granite state. Great sympathy is expressed for the family of the murdered man, who, in addition to his position as cashier and director of the Great Falls bank, was also treasurer.

It has always been customary for Cashier Stickney and the bank clerk, Mrs. Parker Swazey, to close the bank at 12 o'clock and not reopen it until 2.

Mrs. Swazey left her desk at noon. The cashier, however, remained looking over the bank's accounts and it is thought he was preparing to go out when the robbers entered.

The first suspicion that the bank had been robbed was when Mr. Frank P. Reed found the door of the bank completely shattered. He notified City Marshal E. T. and they broke in the door and found evidence of a desperate struggle. On the floor in a great pool of blood was the lifeless body of Stickney. His head had been nearly severed from the body, the robbers having cut his throat. The head was marked with several deep gashes, made by a heavy blackjack and the skull was fractured. The body was covered with blood and the walls and furniture bore additional evidence of the terrible deed. Stickney had died fighting desperately.

WATKINS, Mass., April 17.—Con Hartigan, the New England ex-amateur 125 pound boxing champion and Johnny Briggs are under arrest on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 17.—A special from Somersworth says that a well-known young man of that city is suspected of the Stickney murder. A suspect answering his description has been arrested in Milton.

Mysterious Triple Shooting.

SACKEET'S HARBOR, N. Y., April 17.—A rig in which George Allen, Mrs. Wilber Crouch, a divorced woman, and Miss May Daily, all employees at the United States army barracks, were out driving, returned here with the two women shot to death. Allen crawled to the barracks shot and stabbed. He will likely die. He says Crouch, the divorced husband, committed the crime, attacking them on the road. Crouch is under arrest. A revolver, belonging to Allen, with two empty chambers, was found in the buggy.

RETRIBUTION AT LAST.

A Man Suspected of Killing Women Convicted of One Murder.

PAXTON, Ills., April 17.—The jury in the trial of Frederick Hartman, who murdered Mrs. Geddes near Sibley, found Hartman guilty and stipulated the death penalty. Hartman was void. Mr. Terrell, however, sent his secretary of execution to Moline, with the result that the Turkish government surrendered Padarsa.

Hartman is believed to have killed a number of women in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, all of whom were found murdered in much the same manner as Mrs. Geddes.

ARKANSAS BOYS SUICIDED.

Were Mad Because Left at Home by Their Parents.

PEARY STAYS IN NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Long has revoked the orders by which Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, now on duty at the New York navy yard, was detailed to the Mare Island navy yard, Cal. Scientists claim that it would interfere with plans for another expedition to the polar regions.

Fire at California University.

BERKELEY, Cal., April 17.—Fire at the University of California destroyed the college of agriculture. Loss, \$40,000.

The Weather.

Showers in the morning; probably fair; warmer tonight; brisk to high west to northwest winds.

FRANCE MAKES A PROTEST.

Proposed Senate Bill Would Prevent Lending a Cable.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The French embassy here is actively assisting the French Telegraphic cable company in efforts it is making to lay a new cable from Brest, France, to Cape Cod, Mass., which shall take the place of the old cable laid 15 years ago. For this purpose the attention of senators has been called to the restrictions which a pending senate bill will place upon the French company, which prohibits the laying of new cable without the previous consent of Congress. The cable has been partly laid and it is said that the carelessness in laying a cable makes it more easy to take advantage of the coming summer weather.

The French company has submitted a protest to the Senate committee on commerce, and a strong intimation has been made to senators from the French government that if the French company is denied the right to come to this country then there will be a strong probability of return on the part of the French government against the four American cable companies entering France.

The protest is urged also that the cable line to France would be of important military and strategic importance to this country in the event of trouble between the United States and Great Britain.

WAR INEVITABLE.

Peculiar Solution Considered Almost Hopeless at the Greek Capital—Irregulars Likely to Again Invade Turkish Territory to Force a Crisis.

LONDON, April 17.—The Larissa correspondent of The Times says today: "Every one here continues to declare that an outbreak of war is inevitable within the next two or three days, especially as it is now known that in high quarters at Athens a peaceful solution of the city is regarded as almost hopeless. The authorities here are seriously counting the cost of embarking in such a struggle, but other influences are urging them on. Meanwhile, the robbers, who are evidently attacking the treasury, are threatening to force a crisis."

The Athens correspondent of The Times says: "There is little doubt that the Athenians are fully aware of the great dangers of the situation. There is a pessimistic feeling in the air. If Greece now goes to war it will not be with a high heart. The desire for war is not abated. On the contrary, immediate hostilities are wished for; but it is now realized that the impending conflict will entail enormous sacrifices and possibly a crushing disaster. The Greek nation may be compared to a man who feels bound to fight a duel in order to save his reputation."

The Times' correspondent at Constantinople denies that there is any effective Turkish war party. He says that the sultan, the grand vizier (minister of war) and some of the other ministers are strongly opposed to active hostilities with Greece.

A TRUCE AT FRANKFORT.

Only Formal Voting For Senator Today and Saturday.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 17.—A truce in the senatorial battle has been declared till next Tuesday. The respective steering committees have signed agreements that today and Monday one vote shall be cast for each of the candidates.

Nearly half of the members have gone home or elsewhere to stay till Tuesday morning, and most of the remaining half went to Louisville on a special train this afternoon to attend the address of William Jennings Bryan at the Auditorium.

It is generally agreed that the Blackburn people are hoping for the indictment of Hunter on the 14th of this month, but it is not certain that the trial will be held on that date. The trial will be held in the court of common pleas, which is the trial of the indictments, which would last the summer out.

The er. p. jury, which has kept three deputy sheriffs busy looking for and summing up witnesses for two weeks, is not yet through. The court adjourns this afternoon for the week and it is said that Judge Carruth will not be able to resume the trial before the 14th of May.

YIELDED TO TERRELL'S DEMAND.

The Plucky United States Minister Again Brings Turkey to Time.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The United States legation at Constantinople has advised the state department that it has secured the release of Padarsa, a naturalized American citizen, who has been under arrest at Mitylene since Feb. 8 on a charge of homicide.

When notified of the arrest, Minister Terrell

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pocock are in New York.

Mrs. L. Shauft is visiting Cleveland relatives.

Mrs. G. W. Beorn is visiting relatives in Akron.

N. H. Williamian is erecting a new residence in Park street.

Mrs. A. H. Coleman is visiting Mrs. Howard J. Watkins in Pittsburgh.

Frank E. Snyder, of Massillon, has been granted patent No. 580,429, on a wrench.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wendling, of 124 Duncan street, entertained their friends Friday.

Isaac Cowen, of Cleveland, will speak here next Thursday, for the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly.

Another victory! The East Main street fence of Louis Gise has died the death, and the good work goes on.

While coupling cars, a pin flew out and struck William Burrell, of 52 East Oak street, in the jaw, fracturing the bone. The accident occurred Thursday.

Postoffice candidates are actively at work in Canton. Among those most prominently named in connection with the office are W. C. Weirich and Harry Frey.

Collector Atwater, of this port, announces that the canal will be drained on May 1st, for annual repairs, and shippers will please govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. J. P. Burton has removed the fence that for many years has surrounded his East Main street property, and in many other parts of town similar improvements are being made.

Mrs. Anna M. Yeller has begun suit at Galion for alimony and the recovery of property. She is forty years old and has been married ten times. The defendant is about 85 years of age.

John Bechtel's horse looked long and fixedly at the load of logs, it was expected to pull, Friday. Then it died suddenly of heart trouble. They buried it on the spot south of town.

The township board of education will hold its next meeting in this city next Monday. It is expected that the applications of teachers will be more numerous this year than ever before.

The state board of pardons has passed favorably upon the application of Thomas C. Stacey, the Alliance man who accidentally killed a tramp he was trying to arrest for stealing a ride on a Pennsylvania train.

Cards of invitation were issued this morning by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leslie McLain, to attend the marriage of their daughter Hattie to Mr. Herbert Anderman Croxton, on Thursday evening, April 29th, at 7 o'clock.

J. G. Adams, H. W. Carey and M. M. Heron, officers of the Millersburg Telephone Co., were in Orrville Wednesday securing subscribers to a fund for the extension of the line to Orrville. The line is already constructed from Millersburg to Apple Creek, connecting all the towns of Holmes county with Millersburg, Wooster and Shreve.

The township trustees have leased the basement of the Massillon Loan & Building Company's new quarters, in the opera house block, and after September their office will be located there. The room will be nicely fitted up and there will be also a private vault for the safe keeping of the books and papers of the township. The rent will be \$75 a year.

Things are lively in the country, east of town. A Genoa citizen stated this morning that a new chipping mill would be in operation and that Mr. Dannemiller, of Canton, had purchased a piece of land of John Schneider and intended soon to erect a magnificent residence. Besides all this, the boys of the neighborhood have invested in boxing gloves, so there is activity now in more ways than one.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Independent Company was held Thursday afternoon. The following officers and directors were elected: President, Horace C. Brown; vice president, Edward F. Bahney; secretary, Robert P. Skinner; business manager, G. C. Haverstock; directors, E. A. Jones, F. H. Snyder and Eugene Anderson. The usual dividend of 5 per cent. was declared, payable May 1st.

A. W. Patrick, of New Philadelphia, has been suggested as a strong Democratic candidate for governor. He is a strong advocate of home rule. Mr. Patrick is now enjoying a lucrative law practice. He has served as probate judge and five years ago held the congressional convention of the district for 500 ballots, and only lost the nomination because he was obliged to leave the ground to attend the bedside of his father.

D. S. Osgood, of Pittsburg, who came to Massillon some months ago to purchase flour manufactured by the Sippo Valley Mill, to be baked into matzoths, or cakes of unleavened bread, has remembered his local friends by sending them four large packages of matzoths. The latter are very thin and not altogether unpalatable. They are the principal article of food of the followers of the Jewish religion during the feast of the Passover.

W. E. Curtis says in the Chicago Record: "I hear that Gen. J. S. Coxey is a candidate for appointment on the proposed commission to reform the currency, as a representative of the Populist party. Gen. Coxey believes there are three sides of the currency question, and that all should be represented on the commission. Some persons are in favor of gold, some advocate the free coinage of silver, but Mr. Coxey is an 'out-and-out' in favor of fiat paper money."

The Dalton Gazette says: "We believe a street railway from this place to Massillon, and on through to Wooster, is only a question of time, and possibly this initiatory movement, which is expected to be co-operative, like the Farmers' telephone line, marks the time. This line should be by all means extended to Wooster. Dalton is almost isolated from the county seat, by reason of our railroad facilities, and both Wooster and Dalton would be greatly benefited by a line of this kind."

David S. Jones fairly bubbled over with merriment when he arrived at the

Independent office, from Newman, Thursday afternoon. "It is the best joke," said he, "and I want you to put it in the paper. The mud in our neighborhood is three feet deep and carriages and wagons almost disappear from sight in it. That's laughable enough, but the best of it is, children not yet out of pun-tures can be seen at work on their poll-tax. Of course, they don't have to do it, and it is just as funny to think that they do."

Under arrangement with the Zoar Society, the Zoar Summer School of Art will begin its first season's work on Monday, June 28, 1897, continuing for ten weeks. Classes in oil, water color and pastel painting will work every day in the open air in pleasant weather, and in the studio on rainy days, when the model will pose, or still life subjects be furnished. The seclusion of the village will make it possible to form an artistic colony, which it is believed will be of great advantage in realizing ideals of work not possible to the solitary student nor to those surrounded by the distractions of large cities. Frederick C. Gottwald will be the instructor, and Ora Cottman secretary.

It is nearly three years since Christ Baatz first became interested in antiquities and curiosities and his collection has grown gradually until now it is one of the finest and largest in Stark county.

There are stones, axes and other tools that saw service in the prehistoric times and all of them have interesting histories, but the one object that visitors talk most about is an old pistol, manufactured in the days of King George, and which was used effectively in the revolutionary war by a man named Stahl, one of the ancestors of a Bethlehem township family.

Julius Wittmann served his first papers as constable of Perry township this morning. A young traveling salesman, who is well known in Massillon, became indebted to Dr. George Ess in the sum of \$25 for medical treatment. The bill was never paid, and the doctor began proceedings in Justice Sibila's court, on being informed that the salesman was stopping at the Hurford House in Canton, and attachment papers were issued. Service was made by Constable Wittmann after the young man had retired, and the latter's clothing was secured. The clothing was surrendered by the constable, however, on receipt of a revolver and valuable watch.

PREMATURE WRINKLES.

They Are the Record of Thoughts Foreseen on the Face.

Wrinkles are as natural to old age as is a full smooth face to childhood. They are due mainly to a certain shrinkage of the muscles—a shrinkage which characterizes more or less the entire system in the later period of life. It is in consequence of this general shrinkage that in advanced life the height is somewhat lowered; that the substance of the jaws contracts, thus often giving rise, by pressure on the nerves that pass through the bony canals, to severe and difficult neuralgia, and that the brain substance becomes reduced in bulk, water filling the vacant space. Were it not for the fixed habits and accumulated resources of a lifetime an old man's brain would not be equal to the work which he still performs easily. There is, of course, much difference between old people in this respect, which is due largely to temperament, habits of thought and of feeling and modes of life.

The papers lately told of a man over 100 years old whose face was wholly without wrinkles. This was a very exceptional case, for the great body of us, if we attain length of days, must take them with the addition of physical decay.

Even the proud belle must make up her mind for wrinkles, but if, as she grows older, she grows in good sense, intelligence and kindly sympathies, her beauty of character will have an attraction far beyond beauty of face. While wrinkles result from the natural working of the system, they may also be caused by a perverted condition of the system, as are pimples, blotches and

vegetation is scanty. There are no trees, only meadows. The people hunt for bearing animals, fish and raise cattle and render. It requires about eight cows to support a family, four being milked in the summer and two in the winter. The cattle are fed hay in the winter and are allowed to go out occasionally when it is not too cold, their teats being carefully covered up with fat. Milk is the principal food, occasionally supplemented with hares, which are quite abundant. The houses are of wood, covered with clay, and consist of one room, in which the people and their animals live together. The wealthier classes are better provided with lodging and food. The people are very hospitable, but excessively punctilious concerning points of honor, such as the place at table.—Popular Science Monthly.

EXACTING DISCIPLINE.

Spartan Severity Ruled Philip Gilbert Hamerton in His Childhood.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton was, during his childhood, the victim of a severe and cruel discipline. His father was a man of ungovernable temper and irregular life, who had no sympathy with childish foibles and whose only idea of educating a boy was to "make a man of him."

His method of teaching the lad to ride was to accompany him on a vicious black horse, and when little Philip erred in any of the observances of good riders to punish him with his heavy hunting whip. The whip had a steel hammer at the end of a long handle, and if at any time the owner fancied that the child was turning out his toes he would not say anything, but with cruel dexterity deal him a blow on the foot, sharp enough to make him writhe with pain.

Yet this Spartan severity had its valuable side. The elder Hamerton understood the importance of concentration, and if he saw the boy occupied with several books would say:

"Take one of those books and read it steadily. Don't potter and play with half a dozen."

What he hated most was a lie or the shadow of a lie, and so bitter was this aversion that Philip was sometimes punished unjustly. He was expected to practice with dumbbells 15 minutes every morning. This exercise was taken in the garden, but before beginning he always looked at the clock in the sitting room. One day the father met him and asked:

"Have you done your 15 minutes?"

"Yes, papa."

"That is not true," said his aunt from the next room. "He has only practiced for ten minutes. Look at the clock."

The hand stood at 10 minutes past 11, and though the boy protested that he had begun at ten minutes before the hour the "additional lie" put his father in a fury, and he was ordered to practice continually for two hours. And, though the child was ready to drop with fatigue long before the 120 minutes were over, not one of them was remitted.—Youth's Companion.

THE MOST ICY SPOT.

Werkjank, Siberia, Is the Coldest Region of the Globe.

The coldest region of the globe, that of Werkjank, in Siberia, where the lowest temperature of -90 degrees F. has been observed, and the mean of January is -48 degrees F., is inhabited by about 10,500 persons of the Jakut and Lamut races. In a large part of the region, according to the representation of Mr. Sergius Kovalik, in the bulletin of the Geographical Society of Irkutsk, the air is so dry and winds are so rare that the intensity of the cold is not fully realized. Farther east there are sometimes terrible storms. In the summer time the temperature sometimes rises to 86 degrees F. in the shade, while it freezes at night. The latter part of this season is often marked by copious rains and extensive inundations.

Vegetation is scanty. There are no trees, only meadows. The people hunt for bearing animals, fish and raise cattle and render.

It requires about eight cows to support a family, four being milked in the summer and two in the winter. The cattle are fed hay in the winter and are allowed to go out occasionally when it is not too cold, their teats being carefully covered up with fat. Milk is the principal food, occasionally supplemented with hares, which are quite abundant. The houses are of wood, covered with clay, and consist of one room, in which the people and their animals live together. The wealthier classes are better provided with lodging and food. The people are very hospitable, but excessively punctilious concerning points of honor, such as the place at

table.—Popular Science Monthly.

The Tent Business In Winter.

Winter is a dull season in the tent business in this latitude and devoted chiefly to making up stock for summer. Some tents are exported, though not a great number. They are sent to Mexico, Central America and the West Indies. Such tents are sold the year around. They are used as quarters for laborers on railroads, canals and other works.

The few tents sold in winter for use in this region are sold mostly to gypsies, who buy in winter for summer use.

They buy usually secondhand tents, and, buying in winter, they get good tents cheap. But little is done in renting tents in winter, though occasionally a large tent is rented for a cornerstone laying or some public ceremony, and in

some cases the foreheads are more wrinkled than the brow should be at 70. Some of these may have more care than others, but they unnecessarily yield to the tendency to express them in the face.—Leeds Mercury.

Criticisms on the Rich.

Civilization is a very complex affair. So long as the laws of the land are not violated the rich man's private expenditures are as strictly a matter to be controlled by his own taste and judgment as the expenditures of the poor man.

Capital in this country in our generation has been eminently and conspicuously devoted to economic production and has not to any appreciable extent been diverted and wasted in wanton luxury. It is none of the public's business how the millionaire monopolist spends his money, but it is in the highest degree the public's business how he has gained it—especially how it came to pass that he obtained the franchise or public privilege or other favorable opportunity by means of which he has enriched himself.—Review of Reviews.

In Doubt.

A certain minister, who is not always so careful as he ought to be in making his teaching and his practice correspond, was lately telling some friends a story of adventure. It was a pretty "tall" story, and the minister's 10-year-old little girl was observed to be listening to it very intently. When he finished, she fastened her wide open eyes upon her father's face and said very gravely, "Is that true, or are you preaching now, papa?"—Household Words.

A Slight Contrast.

"What a stylish dress!"

"Yes, it cost me \$30. I had it made to wear to the last charity card party."

"What does it cost to go to one of the parties?"

"Twenty-five cents." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is asserted by typographical authorities that the first Bible printed in America was "John Eliot's Indian Bible," in 1663. The language into which this Bible was translated is extinct, and it is said only one or two persons are able to read it.

FANATICS IN BRAZIL.

The Strange Leader Who Heads the Uprising In Bahia.

HOW HE STIRS THE POPULACE.

Under the Guise of a Prophet He Arouses the Spirit of Rebellion and Starts a Formidable Insurrection — Encouraged by the Royalists.

Just what is the significance to the grotesque figure, Antonio Conselheiro by name, who is now stalking through the state of Bahia, in Brazil, is still undetermined. Whereas most people believed at the outset that he was only a semi-fanatic, semi-madman, the climax of whose vagaries would be at the most only local disturbances here and there, this opinion has given way to a vague apprehension of some sacred and potent force back of his movements which has very definite and very serious objects in view.

Probably at the beginning Conselheiro was nothing more than a half crazed fanatic. He broke loose with the broad, general proclamation that he was the saviour, and that he had come to lead the people to their God. He had visions, cut capers of the approved cataleptic-prophetic kind, wore a long robe, had nothing but sandals on his feet, and developed an astounding condition of hair and whiskers. All this was well up to the standard popular conception of what a miraculously gifted person should be, and Antonio soon had shoals of cranks looming up all over the horizon and hastening to rally around his Messiah platform. Selecting a dozen of the most promising maniacs in the lot he called them his "twelve apostles," and thus equipped he set out with his Bedlamites at his heels on a general ravage of the country.

Now, up to this time, which was in the latter part of last year, there seems no doubt that the affair was a mere casual outbreak of the fanatical crankery which

has very emphatically shown its ability to do.

The strange person who has brought about all this trouble is a typical, half insane fanatic. He formerly lived in the town of Aracaju, in the province of Ceara, and for years has led a vagabond life. While sowing the wild oats of youth he committed the indiscretion of murdering his mother, and this made it necessary for him to take to the woods and live a very ostentatious life until his villainous deed had died out of people's minds to a certain extent, not a very long process in some parts of Brazil. A romantic story is told since the man and murderer became a sanctified being and a prophet, to the effect that the murder was not a murder, but an accidental killing. Conselheiro mistaking the victim for another. It was remorse for this deed, it is now said, and not fear of the hangman, which made him fly the country until he was safe to break cover in the guise of a prophet.

But however that may be Conselheiro remains a very remarkable and picturesque figure, and one of potential possibilities in the near at hand history of Brazil.

Burglars Extracted Her Teeth.

Mrs. Calvin, a handsome woman of San Francisco, had two valuable diamonds set in her upper front teeth, so that when she parted her lips in a smile the sparkling gems shone resplendently. She recently visited a sister in Portland, Or., where her unusual adornment attracted a good deal of attention.

Mrs. Calvin was alone in her sister's house one afternoon when the doorbell rang. She answered the summons and admitted two men, who claimed they were plumbers sent by the owner to inspect the house. Mrs. Calvin was leading them to the kitchen, and when in the dining room they seized her, placed a chloroform handkerchief to her nose and rendered her unconscious. Then with force they extracted the two teeth in which the diamonds were set and left the place.

Scarlet Funerals.

In Brazil at a funeral of an unmarried woman the mourning color is scarlet. The coffin, the bier, the trappings of the horses and the livery of the driver are all scarlet.

WOMAN'S POWER.

IT SHAPES THE DESTINIES OF MEN AND NATIONS.

Where Men Are at a Disadvantage, and Women Can Understand a Woman's Ills.

Woman's beauty, love and devotion, rule the world. Grand women; strong mentally, morally and physically, whose ambition and magnetism influence men to deeds and and heroism. Such women are all-powerful. Weakly,

sickly, ailing women have little ambition; their own troubles occupy their thoughts, and their one object is to get well.

They have no confidence in themselves, and only too often lose faith in their physicians.

All irregularities, whites, bearing down pains, nervousness, headache, backache, "blues," distaste for society, sounds in ears, palpitation, emaciation, heavy eyes, "all gone" feeling,